REGISTERED No. 78—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,658.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 48
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding do	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Negapatam	5
" Ratnagherry for Mevia	"	" Madras	7
Bay	22	" Coconada	7
" Cowar	23	" Vizagapatam	8
" Cochin for Narrakal	27	" Bimlipatam	8
" Alleppy	27	" Gopaulpore	9
" Tuticorin	29	" False Point	10
" Colombo	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Galle	31		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line here at Bombay from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for these Neighberries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing. *

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17
" Kurrachee	31	" Fao	17
" Guadur	Sept. 1	" Bushire	18
" Muscat	3	" Barein	19
" Bunder Abbas	5	" Linga	24
" Linga	7	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Bushire	9	" Muscat	28
" Koweit	11	" Guadur	30
" Fao	11		Oct.
" Mahomerah	11	" Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the N.W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Hendesson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

Leaving SURAT—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	39	25	8-10
Alexandria	39	25	8-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Tellock, Commander, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of FREIGHT, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

SHACKLETON & CO.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
49, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
WEEKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	per yard.
1¾ inch	" "	12s. 0d. "
1½ inch	" "	10s. 0d. "
1¼ inch	" "	8s. 0d. "
1 inch	" "	7s. 0d. "
¾ inch	" "	6s. 0d. "
½ inch	" "	4s. 6d. "

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tossing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-os. Tea Lead, 2s. 3d. per Doz.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. F. Cates, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, 2,343 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Hasselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	" to Bombay	Nov. 6	" to Calcutta
" 9	" to Calcutta	" 13	" to Bombay
" 16	" to Bombay	" 20	" to Calcutta
" 23	" to Calcutta	" 27	" to Bombay
		Dec. 4	" to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£26

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Cases Coloured Chintz.
4 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases Assorted Drops.
10 " East-de-Cologne.

On account and at the risk of the Underwriters—

4 Cases Toys.
2 Cases Spare Shades Engraved.

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Sets, Rich Cut Decanters, superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, Cut Pierce, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, ruby Gold Candlesticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A/S 49 L—1001-48—34 Bales Brown Paper.

A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.

A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silk Bengal Soogtes, Ras de Cologne, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Rahimbhoy Meeraje :—Ex Salabh.

H G & C—No. 2713-22—4 Cases Ultramarine.

By order of the German Consul, the Effects of Mr. W. Frohlich, deceased.

Wearing Apparels, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ROSINE DYE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the Proprietors of Chowkadi Rhoohal.

1—4—1-3—13-15—6 Cases Rosine Dye.

NOTICE.

To be Sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M., as to ship at Moody Bay, on account of and for the benefit of whom it may concern, the Wreck of an Iron Barge No. 3262.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1873.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 73 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship CARADOC, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned. No claim will be admitted for damage or short-delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

FOR SALE, the extensive GROUNDS, with BUILDINGS, OUT-HOUSES, &c., thereon standing, including General Stock, Tools, &c., situate on the left bank of the River Mad y, distant about 35 miles from Panjim (Goa), the property of the LOUISIANA PLANTATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

Also the lease of the Grounds held by the aforesaid Company, from the Government of Goa, for a further period of 40 years.

For further particulars apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co,
Attorneys to the Liquidators of the L. P. C., Limited.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of GANGAREE, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, widow of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy.

REHEMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED & HOOSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Applicants abovenamed, as Executors of the said Will, have applied to the above Honourable Court for Probate thereof.—Dated this 18th day of August 1873.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Proctors to the said Applicants.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from defective India Rubber Manufactory.—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia and Effervescent Citrate of Lime.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
45 feet long...seats for 40 persons...complete from £476 to £620.
55 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings per day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having ca sed certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, bearing the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA NAVY, AT THE SPECIAL APPOINTMENT YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
22, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 0 to	£50
" Ear-rings	"	£ 1 10 to	£10
" Lockets	"	£ 1 0 to	£20
" Suites	"	£10 10 to	£50
" Chains	Per Oun	£6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

WANTED.

CROQUET SET WANTED.

WANTED, a good CROQUET SET. Address, stating price and other particulars, "C," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LAND RECLAMATION.—The RIGHT to RECLAIM about (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND near HANSOT will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Broach, on the 22nd September, at Noon. For particulars apply to

J. C. WHITWORTH,
Assistant Collector.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MADRAS FOR SALE.

THE whole of the valuable Buildings and Premises known as the "ALEXANDRA PRESS," conveniently situated very near to the Salt Cotaur Station of the Madras Railway, comprising—

A large and substantially built Press House in three compartments, of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

Suitable Engine and Boiler Houses, with tall chimney adjoining, of brick in chunam, with iron roof.

Extensive Range of Godowns along part of the east boundary of the premises, built of brick in chunam, with galvanized roof.

A Range of Store and Coal Godowns on the north side, also of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

An upstair Building at the east entrance, serving for Engineer's Residence and Office, of brick in chunam, with terraced roof, with adjoining Out-offices, Conch-house, &c.

ALSO

The Fee Simple of the Piece of Land on which the above Buildings stand, and which contains by recent survey and measurement 2 rawnies, 20 grounds, and 4118 square feet or thereabouts, enclosed by a substantially built wall, and bounded on the north by a road, on the east partly by a road and partly by B. Arconachella Mood-liyr's ground, on the south partly by the same piece of ground and partly by a street, and on the west by inhabitants' houses.

The Premises are amply supplied with water.

For further particulars apply to

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Liquidator, Alexandra Press Company.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
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AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.

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TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Rousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and ½ lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ... "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and ½ lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ... "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ... "	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ... "	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS sent used to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots... ... ...Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots... ... ... " 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots ... ... " 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

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RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The seasons alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sirhi, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Division.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckla d Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Belgaum	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhiff.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1873.

In Sterling Exchange we have no alteration to report, and very few bills offering.

In Government Securities there is enquiries for small lots at about our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16 to 15/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 29/32d. to 1d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞.

Do demand ..... 100 1/16 to 100⅛.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛

Do. demand 99¼

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 2/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	106½ to ¾
Four per cent.	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan Instalment paper of 1872	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 121) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1873.

No change in rates. Nothing doing. The little cotton shipping is booked by steamers for Liverpool at £2-12-6.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdle	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 10s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1873.

DEMAND for Colaba Land and National Bank shares at quoted rates. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Shares	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	795½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	100	all	4½	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-8-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,490
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co., Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	815
1,006	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

530	1,000	all	80p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Allianse Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	all		Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,700
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,300
900	1,000	s	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,235
900	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	1,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
100	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
250	2 000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	3,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,400
300	1,0 0	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	421 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	775
100	2,500	all	250 p.s	Princeof Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
420	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market for all kinds of foreign makes continues in the same quiet state, the business doing from first hands being of a retail character. There is as yet no disposition on the part of dealers to buy in quantities at the current values, owing chiefly to the unsatisfactory state of the demand for the interior. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	45 in. 20 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4 3 0
750	,, ,,	,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 10 6
1,253	,, ,,	,, (fine) 45 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs.	,,	7 15 0
450	,, ,,	,, ,, 60 in. 24 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6 6 0

COTTON.

Owing to the favourable accounts from America of the cotton crops, the condition of which in July is announced to be 6 per cent. better than in the month of June, the market here has become more quiet, though there is no quotable change to report in prices. The holders are, however, steady, and refuse to accept lower figures. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at	Rs. 194 to 196
Akote	at	,, 201 to 203
Broach, M. G	at	,, 205 to 212
Hingunghaut	at	,, 216 to 218
Dholleerah and Bhownuggur	at	,, 193 to 196
Sawgieneed	at	,, 203 to 204
Compta and Viagoria	at	,, 185 to 187

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

125	candies Khandeish	at	Rs. 186
25	,, ,,	at	,, 190
50	,, Bhownugger, W. S.	at	,, 187

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Indus (s)	Dodero	Genoa, July 24.
18	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, August 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
18	Birmingham	urham	Calcutta.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Galelei, Allen, to Bushire.
Brig Futhe Sultan, Nacoda, to Rangoon via Negapatam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Zambesi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 96 casks sulphur rolls, Framjee Sealy & Co; 15 cases varnish and 100 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosein Abdool Cashim; 23 cases varnish and 50 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Sceptre, 3 casks zinc paint, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co; 75 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 8 packages glassware, Soomar Bhina; 20 cases paper, Rabhoy Tyabally; 105 bales paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 38 bales paper, T Graham.

Walamo (s), 74 cases claret, R. Martin & Co.

Wimbledon (s), 14 packages medicine, Dhurumsey Mooljee.

Xantho (s), 10 cases thread, Punnett & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 250 bags galls, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.

Wimbledon, 1,400 bags linseed, David Sassoon & Co; 224 bags linseed, Behrend Brothers; 9 bags linseed, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 100 cwts. horns, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co; 22 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmidas; 46 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 bales wool, Mooljee Lallchund; 102 bales wool, Nehrox Nerotumdas; 93 bales cotton, Khoorall Hurridass & Co; 61 bales cotton, Dhurumdass Icharam; 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljee; 150 bales cotton, Bhunsey Jaitha & Co; 125 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee & Co; 48 bales cotton, Egetonjee Nusserwanjee.

Zambesi (s), 125 bales wool, Nuroee Khuttow.

India (s), 3,200 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi (s), 8 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nan[illegible] chundroee, Currimbhoy Hussenbhoy [illegible] Manockjee Sorabjee [illegible]

For [illegible]

Zambesi (s), 160 bales cotton, [illegible]

MILIT[illegible]

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 15.

Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.

AUGUST 18.

Garrard, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Department, on leave, from Buxar.

Hennessy, Captain, Bengal 10th Regiment, on leave, from Barrackpore.

Gaffney, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.

Erratum.—In Saturday's *Bombay Gazette* for "Ensign Spens, 3rd Buffs, to rejoin, to Bangalore," read "Lieutenant Spens, 3rd Buffs, to rejoin, to Benares.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

G O 252—BANDS—VOLUNTEERING.

When the volunteering of a regiment proceeding to England, is completed, the officer commanding will forward to the Adjt General's Office, Simla, a roll in the accompanying form omitting of any musicians who may have volunteered to remain in India, and who may be desirous of joining he Viceroy's Band.

Soldiers who join the Viceroy's Band are placed upon the Unattached List, but do not draw the pay nor receive the rank of Sergeant in consequence.

When their regiments leave India, if they do not desire to return home, they must volunteer to a corps remaining in the country, but like other soldiers on the Unattached List, they will not receive any bonus.

The pay is at Infantry rates, according to rank, and barrack accommodation, rations, clothing, good conduct pay, and family allowances are given to the Band like the rest of the Army.

Staff pay is issued in addition to pay, at the rate of Rs 8 a month for all ranks.

Any funds, which are available after providing for pay and staff pay are devoted to the remuneration of superior musicians.

The Band is stationed at Calcutta in the cold weather and at Simla in summer.

The services of soldiers who are already married cannot be accepted, but no objection will be offered to widowers with or without families.

Under the authority of the Govt of India, G O 217 of 1868 is cancelled, and the following correction made in Transport Regulations Part I.

Paras 200 and 202 are cancelled, and the following is substituted for the former para :—

"Para 200. All second class warrant officers of the Indian Army, including those of the Subordinate Medl Dept, who are compelled by sickness to take leave to Europe, will be granted passages to England and back at the expense of Govt, in one of H M's Indian troop-ships if proper accommodation is available; but when no accommodation exists in the cabin which is especially set apart for them, they will be provided with passage-money or contract passages in other steamers."

Brevet Lt-Col William John Gray, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lt-Col, to be Colonel, dated 7th May 1873.

Lt Col A G Forsyth, S C, now on leave at Simla, is directed to proceed to Fyzabad at the public expense, and assume command of the 8th N I, as a temporary measure.

Major W Cabell, S C, is transferred from Agra to Peshawur for duty, and directed to join without delay at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers, directed for duty at the regimental depot will proceed to England, during the coming embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

2 6-th Foot.—Capt G S Trotman.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th July 1873 :—

Lt U E P Jerden, 10th Hussars.
Capt H N Jones, R A.
Lt H J Harman, Royal Engrs.
Lt M C Cooke-Collis, 92nd Foot.

The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, having passed the prescribed examination on the 15th July 1873, are reported by the half-yearly medical committees to be qualified for promotion to the grade of Apothecary :—

1st Class Asst Apothy, J Pinner, R A.
1st Class Asst Apothy, W Buggie, Fort, Ferozepore.
2nd Class Asst Apothy, John Davis, 35th Foot.
2nd Class A st Apothy, H D'Lacy, F-8th R Arty.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Prosy 1st Order, dated the 30th July 1873, directing Capt Del R F Wooldridge, 1-t Batn 14th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence of the Brigade Major on inspection duty with the Brigadier General.

Prosy Dist Order dated the 30th July 1873, directing Surg S Brereton, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Bangalore, and relieve Surg W R Murphy of the medical charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as a temporary measure.

Bhanet Station Order, dated the 25th July 1873, directing Major H M Wemyss, 32nd N I, to assume command of the station, vice Lt Col W M S Boiton, 106th Foot, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A.—Lt Col and Bt Col H A Smyth, (8th Regt.), to England, overland, for five months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Maj Lane, (B Batty 50th Brig.) to Australia, for three months, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

9th Foot, (2nd Batn).—Lt G Sharpe, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt E E Gibson, (doing duty 32nd N I.) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 4th European L C—Maj J B Saunders, (doing duty at Fort William,) to Londour, from the 23rd May to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate.

Indian Medl Service.—Surg Major F G Constant, MD, (in medical charge 12th Bon Cav.) to Murree, from the 10th June to the 1st Oct, on private affairs.

Vet Dept.—Vet Surg G D Whitfield, (attached to H-8th R A), to Dalhousie, from the 10th July to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aust. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col H W H Coxe, Commr and Supt, Moollan Div, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence, under the provisions of para. 2 of G G O No 612, dated 14th July 1871, with effect from the 2nd Aug 1873.

Lt-Col R Young, Offg Commr and Supt, Lahore Div, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supt of the Moollan Div during the absence on leave of Col Coxe, with effect from the 1st Aug 1873.

Mr T Troward, Asst Commr, from the Gurgaon to the Hissar district.

The six months' leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr T Troward, Asst Commr in G O No 1987, dated 16th May 1873, is hereby cancelled.

Mr G M Ogilvie Asst Commr, Attock, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, together with the usual thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st Feb 1874.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comm r, Mardan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three days, in extension of the leave granted him in G O No 20 3, dated 20th May 1873.

Mr W M Young reverted to his substantive appointment as Asst Commr, Delhi, on being relieved of the charge of the Sirsa Dist by Mr E G Melvill, until the 28th of July 1873.

Mr T Troward, Asst Commr, Hissar, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that Station from Mr E B Francis, Asst Commr, on the forenoon of the 29th July 1873.

First Class Hospl Asst Shaikh Abdullah, attached to the Gujranwala Jail Hospital, has obtained two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him in G O No 2254, dated 6th June 1873.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Aldridge, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Sirsa, made over and Mr A Hammond received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Sirsa, on afternoon of 31st July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order dated 23rd June 1873, making the following temporary appointment, with effect from the 11th idem.

Capt R Wylie, Offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, vice Capt Money, removed to the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

4th Sikh Infy—Regtl Order dated 21st July 1873, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from 11th July 1873 :—

Capt B E Gowan, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Offic r, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt L C del Daniell, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt V Rivaz, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H Dupuis, Ex Engr, 4th grade, 1st Div, Umballah and Lahore Road, is allowed two months' privilege leave, from the 15th Aug 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J P Scotland, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to 2nd grade, with effect from the 7th July 1873.

With reference to *Punjab Govt Gazette* Notification No 1837 E I, dated 6th May 1873, Mr M Moreon, temporary platelayer, left the Sirhind Canal on the afternoon of 7th May 1873.

Mr J Stewart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 6th Div, Sirhind Canal, has passed the Deptl Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr H C Cotton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Survey Div, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of 10th July 1873. This cancels *Gazette* Notification No 1835 E I, dated 6th May 1873.

Mr H J Daniell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Div, Inundation Canals, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th Aug 1873, or such sub-quent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to *Punjab Govt Gazette* Notifications Nos 698 E I and 3046 E I dated, 19th Feb and 29th July 1873, respectively, Mr L F Maclean, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, returned from three months, language leave and four days' privilege leave granted in continuation of the former, on the forenoon of 3rd July 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, August 16.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr R Quin, Extra Asst Commr, Gurhwal, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug, 1873.

Mr G R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug, 1873.

Mr C F Hall, Joint Mag Mynpoory, to offic ate as Supt of the Jail at that sta ion during the absence on leave of Dr Jackson, or until fur her orders.

In continuation of G O No 665, dated 11th March last, an extension of subsidiary leave on full pay up to the 3rd May last, has been granted to Mr J W F Roberts, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Ganges Canal.

Order—It is ordered that the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor Castle, the 26th day of June, 1873, requiring parties appellant in causes pending before Her Majesty, to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing with in a limited time be translated into the vernacular, and that copies of the said order in English and Vernacular be put up in the Court House, and be notified to the pleaders, and be issued in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr R Nicholson, extra Asst Commr, has been placed in charge of the Perukgarh Treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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[illegible]EAT NORTHERN INDIA [illegible]LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FIPHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAMJEE—August 18th, Rustomjee Hormusjee Bamjee. Funeral this morning at his residence in Fort.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—July 17th, at Kensington, (at the residence of her son-in-law, H. P. LeMesurier,) Anna Somers, relict of Major Allan Stewart, 3rd Buffs, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEREDITH—July 31st, at Poonee, the wife of John Meredith, M.D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

McGLADDERY—August 13th, at Bangalore, Mr. T. McGladdery, aged 35 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1873.

THE Select Committee which was appointed to report on Colonel Kennedy's Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay has published what it has to say on the subject with a promptitude which will give the public considerable time to express an opinion about certain objectionable parts of the measure before it comes on for the second reading in the Legislative Council. A few of the rates in the schedule have undergone some reduction; the maximum rates on four-wheeled vehicles on springs (Rs. 2) and two-wheeled vehicles on springs (Rs. 1) having been lowered to Rs. 1-8 and 12 as. respectively, while the maximum rate leviable on palankeens, tonjons, &c., with two bearers, has been reduced from four to two annas. A few more of the schedule maximums might advantageously have undergone similar clipping; and from some of those which have been reduced, it does not appear to us that the public will reap much advantage. Take the maximum upon tonjons for instance. These conveyances are, as a rule (from which we never knew a departure,) constructed in such a way that at least four men must carry them, and the reduction upon "a tonjon with two bearers" does not seem so very generous after all upon the part of the Committee. But we are sorry to see that the most objectionable part of the whole schedule has been allowed to stand unaltered. When we saw the names of Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Narayen Vassudeojee, and Mr. Gunputrao Gungadhur upon the Committee, we imagined with some confidence that the three-pie toll upon pedestrians would be burked before it reached the Legislative Council, because these gentlemen, at all events, must have been aware how grievously such a toll, small as it may appear to be, would press upon their humble labouring fellow countrymen whose only means of transit are their legs. We are therefore astonished to find that they have not used even their numerical majority in the Committee to override the obvious inclination of the Hon. Mr. Rogers and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy to make this toll a part of our statute. True, the Committee make a half-and-half declaration of their dislike to the toll by the unsatisfactory sentence: "The "Select Committee consider that under certain "special circumstances the levy of tolls from "foot-passengers might be desirable and neces-"sary, and therefore do not propose to expunge "from the schedule the provision legalizing the "levy of such tolls, but whilst the majority are "of opinion that it is not expedient to specify "the particular cases in which such tolls should "be levied, the minority think that a clause "should be inserted in the Bill defining in what "instances the payment of such tolls might be "insisted upon." We suspect that the minority consisted of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas and the Hon. Mr. Narayen alone, because we have an idea that the Hon. Tatya Sahib, a very young man, even though he has been elected to represent the interests of the natives of the Deccan, follows the high official element of the Legislature. We certainly agree with the minority. The majority appear to us to be simply playing with the question. Considering the important interests at stake—interests which we should be all the more proud to protect, because they are those of coolies and such like people, who cannot very well bring forward their hardships—we would ask why it is "not expedient to "specify the particular cases in which such tolls "should be levied?" Are such matters as these to be left in the dark? Are Government officials to be allowed a carte blanche as to whom they shall tax? According to the freak of the toll-keeper, is this man to be made to pay his three-pies and that one allowed to go free? This plan, if adopted, would cause intense dissatisfaction among the poorer classes, if it did not open the road to corruption among the toll officials, and we do hope sincerely that at the very least the opinion of the minority will prevail and an open declaration be made of the kind of pedestrians who are to be taxed. With such a high schedule for carriages and bullock carts we feel that foot-passengers might well be allowed to proceed along our highways unmolested by the toll-man, because the classes who have to walk in India are generally the very poorest in the community; but since Colonel Kennedy does not appear to be influenced by a similar consideration, we ask him and his colleagues not to allow any alarming vagueness about their purposes to accompany this Bill. If they mean by their words, "under certain special circumstances the levy of tolls from foot passengers "might be desirable and necessary," that they think gentlemen tourists should be made to hand over the three pies while the coolie and poor native should not be mulcted in that amount, by all means let them say so, and let us have no uncertainty about their intentions. Government officials are as much in need of being kept within the four corners of a definite law as ordinary people are, and if they are to gain large powers under Colonel Kennedy's Bill, at all events let those powers be definitely understood by the public, especially the pedestrian portion of it.

WE everywhere hear the promotion of Mr. Jacob, Head Master of the Poona High School, to the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School, spoken of as a scandalous supersession of Mr. Barrett. We have made careful inquiry into the matter, and the facts as we have learned them appear to justify the public indignation. It is well to refer briefly to these facts. Mr Barrett is the departmental senior of Mr. Jacob, having served a year longer in the country; he was already acquainted with the Elphinstone High School, of which he is Vice-Principal; he had previously for eighteen months acted as Principal of the institution during Mr. Kirkham's absence in England; he holds a covenanted appointment from the Secretary of State which Mr. Jacob does not; he was specially selected for the post he now holds with an implied promise in his covenant that he should succeed to the Principalship on the occurrence of a vacancy; he has passed in two of the vernacular languages while Mr. Jacob has only passed in one; and finally, he has prepared special text books for the school which have been found most useful. It seems to us if promotion may be claimed by merit at all that no claims could be stronger than these, and unless it can be shown that Mr. Barrett is unfit for promotion in some way which these facts do not disclose, the only conclusion we can arrive at is that Mr. Barrett has been unjustly superseded by a junior who is more in favour with the head of the department. We cannot learn that Mr. Barrett has ever been in disfavour, nor that he has ever been reported on in any way except most favourably. It must have proved so when he was appointed to act for Mr. Kirkham, and his nomination to the Acting Principalship also proves his qualification for the post. The only apparent reason why Mr. Barrett may not be favourably known to the head of the department is because he has been working hard for a long time past in preparation to take up an educational degree when he returns to England. If this fact were known, so far from it proving fatal to Mr. Barrett's claims to promotion, ordinary mortals would consider that he was still further establishing his claims upon the Government that he seems to be so anxious to serve with heart and soul. Our inquiries have elicited the further information that Mr. Barrett has worked in his school with the utmost zeal and willingness as becomes a faithful servant. Putting all these things together we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Barrett has received the news of his supersession with considerable pain. He appears to have previously been well assured that the manner in which he was performing his duties would certainly gain for him early promotion, or at least promotion when a fitting opportunity presented itself. The opportunity has twice come, and twice he has been disappointed. But his last disappointment is the most grievous.

It seems to us that Mr. Chatfield can hardly know all the facts and circumstances of Mr. Barrett's hard case, and the misfortune attending the present supersession lies in the very hurried manner in which the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School has been filled up. There was no necessity to make the new nomination for the next three months. The interval might have enabled the Director of Public Instruction to inquire into the claims and qualifications of the various candidates, and if Mr. Chatfield did not know as much about Mr. Barrett's case as he was expected to know before deciding against him, he could have become possessed of all the facts. We know that he had not time to do this, for Mr. Jacob was promoted the day after Mr. Kirkham. Probably Mr. Chatfield forms his own opinions about all the Educational staff from hearsay evidence, from personal appearances, or what not; but is it not just possible that there are points in the history of some of the officers—Mr. Barrett's for instance—with which Mr. Chatfield is not quite familiar?

This supersession of Mr. Barrett is a very painful subject indeed; it will have a bad effect upon the members of the department who may be innocently looking forward to honest reward for honest work performed, and it cannot fail to have an injurious influence in the Elphinstone High School; and all this without for a moment considering either Mr. Barrett's public claims or his private feelings. The rude and unexpected nature of the shock may be guessed at; nobody but the sadly-disappointed one can fairly realize it. What makes matters worse, the rapidity with which Mr. Jacob's promotion followed that of Mr. Kirkham, left Mr Barrett no time to explain his case or press his claims upon Mr. Chatfield's notice. It comes to this; if Mr. Barrett had no claims to the vacancy of the Principalship of the school of which he was and is Vice-Principal, he had no right to be retained in the latter post. If Mr. Jacob's claims are so greatly superior to those of Mr. Barrett's it is necessary to prove that long service and complete efficiency are not claims to promotion. If it is to be the rule that any man of high educational talent may be provided with any appointment in the department whenever a vacancy occurs, because of his high educational attainments, then the permanent staff of the Educational Department can never expect promotion. And if this were the rule, Mr. Chatfield would not now be Director of Public Instruction. But these reflections occur on the supposition that Mr. Jacob has been sel

private character and the public credit of honest men.

If So and So wants an appointment himself, he will too often, if a man of no honour and of a spiteful disposition, run down the fitness and ability of the person against whom he is competing, and who perhaps has far senior claims to him. He may fear to actually pen an abusive "article" himself against his rival, but he can do the other thing, inspire it: he can give hints that cannot be mistaken, and some degraded half-lettered quondum friend with whom he associates will soon come forward and publish his views for him, and the originator, while delighting with Jewish venom at the success of the secret reprisals he has taken, may be seen congratulating himself upon his supposed safety, and rowing even in high places that he would not do such a thing for even thirty pieces of silver ! ! Codes of honour and statutory enactments may not be wide or elastic enough to encircle such an offender. He too certainly would be too low for an antagonist of gentle birth and honest heart to meet, and who would only soil his own good name by allowing himself to be associated with a person who stoops to backbite. But while this is so, if such an individual were liable to be brought under the power of "trial by battle" as of old, even if the man whom he procured to be defamed was destitute of legal proof and would not meet him as an equal, I think that even "a descendant of the impenitent thief upon the cross" would pause before he indulged his spite with a sword hanging over his head—as the Latin author says—"suspended by a silken thread." I regard duelling as an institution which was in its day preventive of insults and libels, and the existence of which made society more pure, and likewise protected female honour, closed the mouth of the slanderer, and avenged outrages. It had its weak and barbarous phases I admit. It was hard at times to be first grossly ill-used and then to be taken out and coolly shot by a practiced hand who could snuff the wick of a mould candle, but the fault lay with society and the law of the land. Had a Court been established with power to enquire into the cause of a quarrel which ended in a duel, and had this Court been granted a power to try the questions if such had been conducted fairly and who was originally to blame, there then would have been no necessity to convert that which was often merely self-defence into what now would be regarded as wilful murder. Had such a Court been given extensive jurisdiction and empowered to punish habitual duellists and those who were originally to blame when the duel was fatal, I think less hostile meetings would have occurred, fewer insults have been given, and challenges would have been of more rare occurrence. Even now there are many advocates for a return to a system of duelling under certain restrictions and for special and particular kinds of wrongs. In France it has been openly advocated that in aggravated cases Government should give a permission that would bear a principal harmless in the event of a fatal result. But legislation is difficult in a matter where the first insulter might kill his man, be twice wrong, and surviving him who was blameless still be free of any penalty. This is the great hitch in the matter of single combat, and was even a question with the northern nations who ages ago ested right of the ordeal of red hot iron and boiling water. The London *Telegraph* says that "the character of men are not made or unmade by what is said of them but by what they do." This is so; but nevertheless all know from rubbing against a hard world that many men have failed to succeed in life on account of a steady and persistent opposition which unfortunately they have met, while others who have been cried and written up at their own instance have frequently tumbled into positions for which they are most unfit. Character may not have been touched, by scandal or by abuse it is true, but prospects may have been marred by unkind sayings, and progress in advancement in life arrested by a system of vilification purposely directed against professional attainments when reputation was too bright for assault. While I hate a cold-blooded notorious fire-eater who shoots men for pleasure and takes a pride in seeing his victim bite mother earth, I have no sympathy with secret traducers who when found out will meet a richly deserved punishment. My bowels of compassion would not yearn over the fate of a heartless seducer, nor should I wipe away a tear if I saw a dealer in premeditated falsehood perish on account of his Ananias and Sapphira propensities. My only doubt in the matter would be that execution by duel was far too honourable a mode of disposing of such a wretch.

Duelling will never shed a lustre over any one who has to point a pistol, but it may prevent disgrace fall ing upon an honourable man and curb the dastardly spirit which prompts an enemy to stab in the dark. Kingdoms are often protected by the mere presence of soldiers, the knowledge of their being on the spot wins for them frequently bloodless conquests. So it was when duelling was allowed, the passions of bad men were often held in restraint by animal fear, and they dreaded to offend. Now we have nothing but a moral and polite Government in society, and if a man will pay the damages, in nine cases out of ten he can without much personal risk run off with his neighbour's wife or give a friend the lie in jest or earnest and accuse his comrade of even felony, and still jog on very much as before, as bone breaking is an amusement or penalty which while allowed by chivalry is likely to give the performer a dance gratis or the tread-mill. These are inglorious reflections, but alas too true ones, and I am glad to know and think that a few healthy-minded English gentlemen still hold to the old views upon affairs of honour, and that it would be dangerous to test them in their politics and practice upon such matters. We certainly are going at a good round pace to Vandalism. Mr. Fleming used more than unparliamentary language when before the Finance Committee of the House of Commons he impugned the veracity of Mr. Maclean and got set down by the Chairman for so doing. Mr. Anstey jumped into underbred indecorum when he dared to assert against Mr. Souter that that gentleman had not observed or done justice to his oath, for which tramontane insolence he secured the reprimand of the judge and got the same endorsed by Government. I see men of supposed honour impeached daily and accused of conduct amounting to crime, yet I see or hear of no redress being accorded to them if innocent or punishment administered to them if guilty. Their accuser cannot now be brought out early in the morning upon the maidan, but he might be turned out of the service or deprived of his appointment. This novel etiquette was not in vogue when pistols were in fashion. I have tried the modern experiment of endeavouring to force upon my convictions that the millenium has arrived, but I have awoke to the fact that it is yet far distant, and that if this is not a duelling age it is certainly a period or pause in history when some people can call a man a liar and a rogue in homely English and rest safe with their skulls unbroken and their hearts unpierced by a bullet. Verily old things have been put away and all things are made new. We are not fashionable enough to accept the monstrous novelties of this enlightened age, when we are almost told that calling people robbers and liars is considered by some merely a pleasant quiz, or regarded by others as a new-fangled kind of official verbiage to be innocently used on cream laid or foolscap paper. No, I reject the new style as bad form. Some mettlesome son of an honest line of ancestry will yet, with Hotspur anger, resent this free use of loathing epithets now becoming common and then pistols will be brought out and dreadful will be the consequences. Let people watch over that unruly member, the tongue, and curb the wild gallop of the pen. Let each and all of us try to think more kindly of each other, and ever be ready to accept a hand held out in good faith, and above all let old sores be healed up, and no man try to privately injure another. If we could only half accomplish this, the duel might never again be an institution with Englishmen. But to be subjected by law to receive insults without retaliation, and with only nominal redress, marks a period of national humiliation inconsistent with the proud traditions of our country. Alexander had the character of being generous and forgiving, but insolence he never looked over, and he considered it a duty to punish those who added vice to libellous impertinence and so committed heavy private and grievous injuries to persons they were jealous of and personally hated. The holy Brahmin of Hindoostan called him a "mighty murderer," but history has done him justice, and yet unborn crowds will pardon him for executing justice upon mean and cowardly traducers. Let it be recollected that if we have sophists who are ever ready with arguments against duelling, that we likewise have humane men who maintain the proposition that the practice is "a wholesome corrective." We have however as a nation given up officially attending to the correction of manners, and consequently a free and easy style of Americanism has crept into society of late, and we put the invasion by the name of "Young Englandism" and laugh at it, though too often indulged in by old men. Smart replies, calling fathers "the governors," appearing in public with improper characters, low habits, dividing the hair down the centre in effeminate imitation of the softer ball of creation, and a thousand other novel improprieties and follies, are all marks which identify the large gold chained, turned-down collared youngsters of the period, with the genuine snob of this generation.

If we do not make a strong stand against the low freedom of speech now taking root deep; if we sanction by silence the conduct of those ladies and gentlemen who give cause of offence to society by parading their illicit and profligate attachments at balls, bandstands, and hill stations; if we encourage the pitiful and sneaking habits of those who by inuendoes by ifs and buts, and by a shake of the head, fritter away hardly earned good fame, the day will come when the snake in the grass must be scotched, and an appeal once more be made to those weapons which our ancestors used for the punishment of cure, and unseemly conduct.

Let us like Lycurgus the Spartan, with all his faults, "put forth a bold hand to that spring which is in society," and like as it was said of him, let it be proclaimed of us that we "stopt its motion."

ARGUS OF THE NORTH.

THE NEW ROAD TO COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Business frequently carries me to and from Colaba, and I have therefore been gladly anticipating the time when a new road would be opened along the seashore, as I imagined that it would be a safer as well as a pleasanter drive than the narrow and awkward road at present leading from the Fort to Middle and Upper Colaba.

I have however been lately noticing the place which appears marked out for the junction of the new and old roads just beyond Colonel Hatch's bungalow, and I am unable to understand why it should be necessary to make two sharp angular turns in such a small space as that which connects the two roads. These corners will certainly make it dangerous to drive along the new road at night, and if there should be any cart traffic on it, will often cause the thoroughfare to be blocked up.

Is it not possible to continue the new road a little farther, so as to make it join the old one with a gradual and easy curve? If Government or the Municipality (for I am unaware which is responsible for the road in question) *can* make this alteration, they ought to do it, as it would undoubtedly add very much to the usefulness of the thoroughfare. Q.

"W. A. S. P." ON THE NUGGUR RACES OF 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent has, I observe, furnished you from day to day with short accounts of the races, and it is not my intention therefore to weary your readers with further details of what all must admit was a flat and uninteresting meeting. Correspondents have, however, in my opinion, a somewhat more important duty to perform than to give a mere description of how the races were run and who won them: their province is not only to do this for the benefit of the sporting public, but also to represent things as they actually occurred, so that owners who are residing at a distance may have the facts accurately placed before them, in case they should ever think of sending horses themselves. There are three things which should be clearly made known—first of all there is a want of public money; secondly, that even the small sums advertised to be given were not actually realized by owners, inasmuch as there was a most objectionable clause in the rules, by which the secretary, in addition to the other cuttings, was empowered to tax winners on the gross amount of their stakes and entrances; thirdly, that there was no chance of supplementing the scarcity of added money by lotteries, inasmuch as there was no one inclined to take tickets to fill them. The race officials cannot of course be held responsible for the want of public money or public spirit, and so far as doing all that lay in their power to make things pass off pleasantly they are entitled to the gratitude of owners. I cannot, however, absolve them from blame in the matter of introducing that most objectionable clause of taxing a winner on his entrances and the paltry public money given. I quite agree with Admiral Rous when he says, "What can be worse taste than to advertise £100 plate, winner to pay back £20? Why not have the honesty to call it an £80 plate? The winner of this fictitious £100 carries the extra penalty for winning £100. According to the 64th rule the deduction is not allowed. The winner therefore is doubly imposed on." This 5 per cent. on the gross value of each race, with the other taxes, makes a very considerable hole in the public money added. We will take a hypothetical case. Let us suppose an owner took a galloway to Nuggur this year, that he entered him for the Galloway Plate and the Challenge Stakes, for which Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 respectively were advertised to be added as public money: we will suppose that he wins the former and is beaten in the latter by a head, he is of course handicapped high in the Winners' Handicap; and we will suppose he does not start: how would his account stand, so far as winning public money is concerned? It would be as follows: He wins Rs. 200 for winning the Galloway Plate, and from this the following deductions would be found scored against him:—

Subscription to Races	Rs. 50
Course Fee	" 10
Winner's Fee	" 45
Forced entrance for Winners' Handicap	" 50
Total...	Rs. 155

or in other words, he would win Rs. 45 public money after perhaps bringing his galloway several days' journey. I have thought it right to put this matter clearly before the public, as it is not proper in my opinion that distant owners should be put to heavy expenses to attend a race meeting, and when it is too late find out that there is nothing to win. The above is by no means an extreme case; and I have selected it, as it appears to me forcibly to illustrate the principle for which I am contending, that taxes of all sorts should be reduced as much as possible, inasmuch as owners are already put to very heavy expenses for the purpose of purchasing and feeding their horses, travelling expenses, to say nothing of the risk incurred in breaks down and other injuries.

There is another point which I would wish to notice, and that is horses in the stable of H. H. Aga Khan starting on separate interests. You will recollect that subsequently to the Poona Meeting last year I commented severely on this arrangement, and the truth of my remarks received a striking illustration at the Nuggur Races this year. On the first day Moosa Shikan, the property of H. H. Aga Khan, made all the running for Moozuffer, entered as the property of a little boy called Moochool Shah; and on the second day the same tactics were pursued with Cyrus and Moozuffer. When I first broached the subject last year, I found to my surprise that some sporting men entirely disagreed with my views of the case, but I am happy to say that during the Nuggur Meeting public opinion was entirely on my side, and the stewards themselves, to mark their severe disapprobation of the running of the two stakes *supposed to be in separate interests*, put 12 stone on Moozuffur in the Free Handicap. As a handicap this was of course ridiculous, but to show the owners that the stewards differed widely from them in their views as to what "separate interests" meant, I think the handicappers were right. This question of horses belonging to H. H. Aga Khan running on separate interests is a very important one, and I trust that the Turf Club will legislate on the matter when next they hold a meeting.

The starting during the meeting was with one exception good, but that exception proved most injurious to an owner who had been unlucky through the meeting, and as there were only three horses to despatch it was quite inexcusable. On this occasion the starter very properly told the jockeys when they were coming up that he would not let them go as they were galloping; the rider of Light Dragoon accordingly pulled up. When the other two horses had got fifty yards away, down the goes the flag, and the starter shouts "Go!" leaving Light Dragoon, whose jockey had pulled up by command of the starter, at the post. Now it appears to me that when a starter is starting without an assistant, as in this case, he has no business to let his horses start after they had passed him, even supposing that he had not as in this case distinctly said he would not let them go. With two flags of course the matter is different, the starter can then remain where he likes when he drops his flag, inasmuch as the riders have nothing to do with him but have only to look to the flag of the assistant, which is always well in advance.

The course was in very good order, but, as was to be expected from the continued dry weather, hard. The secretary appeared to be anxious to do all he could to promote sport. There were no rows, and barring the objectionable clause authorizing the taxing of winners, the miserable lotteries and the want of public money to run for, the Nuggur Races of 1873 may be pronounced to have been as successful as could have been expected, considering the unfavourable circumstances under which they were run.

W. A. S. P.

SIMLA.

It is still doubtful where the Camp of Exercise is intended to be held. The probability is that the point will not be decided till late in the season. The period of the Viceroy's departure from Simla is equally a matter of doubt. It was supposed that he would leave for Chini at the end of last month, but for all that he is here still. The Rajah of Jeypoor has not yet made his appearance, though his house is kept ready for his reception, and the solitary chowkeydar who sits in melancholy meditation in the verandah all day, entertains sanguine expectations of his turning up some time or other. We have not heard anything more about "Nemesis" and Sir Henry Norman lately, though it is whispered that the end of it has yet to come. It is not improbable that the *Civil and Military Gazette* will shortly "get into hot water" like other papers that have been started at Simla. Whether this peculiar partiality for warm baths is owing to the influence of the climate or not, it is hard to say; but it is certain that all local journals that have sprung into existence have disappeared with equal rapidity throught he same cause.

The body of the boy who was washed away last Sunday at the waterfalls has not yet been recovered, though a vigorous search was made as far down the stream as possible. It has no doubt been carried into the Sutlej, or fallen a prey to jackals on the way.

We are abounding in theatrical performances. Next Saturday another amateur performance is to take place for the benefit of the Star Company. The pieces chosen are "a Cup of Tea" and "The Swiss Cottage;" and as some of the actors are well known as accomplished performers, we may expect a very good evening's entertainment.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 15TH AUGUST.

No little excitement was occasioned here by the arrest of two members of the Parsee community, who, their friends say, are highly respectable and opulent individuals. The alleged charge is "theft of a letter from the Post Office:" it is added, "under aggravating circumstances." Mr. Peile and Mr. Owen, of the Bombay High Court, will appear for the defence. The case will be heard to-day by Mr. Boevey, Assistant Resident and Railway and Cantonment Magistrate. Just at this time "turns up" one Rustomjee, who was sentenced to imprisonment about July last year, for criminal misappropriation, when ticket collector at the Baroda railway station. It is properly presumed that the authorities will be found to have evinced great discretion in despatching him as a detective to the scene of his almost recent mishaps. Queer rumours are notwithstanding spreading, and how the police will appear remains to be seen. We have pleasant weather now.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS AT AHMEDABAD.—Up to the week ending the 9th inst. there were 75 births at Ahmedabad.

A BELOOCHEE has been sentenced to twelve months' hard labour by the City Magistrate of Kurrachee for stealing a camel.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION AT SURAT.—Twenty-eight candidates have passed the Departmental Examination at Surat.

CAPITAL SENTENCE.—The other day, a Hindoo woman named Ratna, residing at Broach, was sentenced to be hanged, on a charge of murder.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

NEW DISTRICT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURAT.—Captain J. Humphrey assumed charge of his office of District Superintendent of Police at Surat last week.

DACOITY.—Last week several persons were charged before Mr. Birdwood, Acting Session Judge of Surat, with dacoity, but were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Narayen Luddoo, a buggy driver, was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee five rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse at Thackoordwar road.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee named Pestonjee Pallonjee was yesterday fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee five rupees, for assaulting one Jamsetjee Dinshawjee by throwing a stone at him, which struck his leg.

WEATHER AT SURAT.—During the fortnight ending 31st July the fall of rain at Surat was good. The crops were in a flourishing condition. Fever to a slight extent existed in some places.

EDUCATIONAL.—Some of the native papers complain that great injustice has been done to Mr. Barrett by the Educational authorities in not appointing him to the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mahomedan named Nusib Oomer, a noted thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a fowl, belonging to one Khondabux Ameen, and was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's hard labour.

FALL FROM A TREE.—On Saturday a man named Balloo Jawoo, aged about eighteen years, was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, he having returned from Callian suffering from injuries to the spine caused from an accidental fall from a tree.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, a man named Enoos Doming was convicted of stealing an umbrella and a leather case, the property of one Narayen Rutna, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Wuddala concerning the death of Manuel Augustine DeSouza, who strangled himself with a rope while under the influence of liquor. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by strangling himself with a rope.

DACOITY AT VEERUMGAUM.—Seven persons have been charged before the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad with committing dacoity at Veerumgaum. Five of the prisoners were acquitted, while the remaining two were convicted and each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY A THIEF.—A short time ago a man was arrested at Mandvie, in the Surat collectorate, on a charge of theft. Somehow he made his escape from custody and jumped into a well with a view to commit suicide. By the assistance of the police he was taken out alive.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 347 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 140 were under sentences from the High Court, 175 from the Magistrates of Police, and 32 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 273 were natives and the remaining 74 were Europeans.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A HUSBAND.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach last week, before Mr. H. Birdwood, Acting Session Judge, a Hindoo woman named Amba was charged with having attempted to murder her husband by putting poison in his food. She was convicted and sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—On Saturday, Mr. Easton, residing in Meadow Street, Fort, reported to the executive police the loss of a gold watch, open-faced with gold dial, valued at Rs. 259. A hamal who was in the service of the complainant is suspected, he having absconded since Saturday evening. A search is being made for the man.

A VICIOUS BULLOCK.—A Mahomedan named Wully Mahomed Wuzeer, a cart driver, was severely injured on Saturday by one of his bullocks, which he was driving across the Byculla Flats. The reins having broken, the man got off, and while trying to repair them, the bullock attacked him and drove one of its horns right through his lower jaw. The cartman was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE FOURTH DIVISION COURT.—We hear it reported, and give the report for what it may be worth, that the fourth Division Court on the original side of the High Court is likely to be done away with. The fact that Government have not yet granted an establishment, consisting of a Deputy Registrar, a judge's clerk, and a crier, for the court, as recommended by the Chief Justice some months ago, lends a colour to the report abovementioned.

A DISHONEST CUSTOMER.—A man named Mahamoo Jacob was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with stealing two pieces of silk, belonging to one Dyal Waghjee, a dealer in silk piece-goods. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, while the complainant was engaged with a customer, prisoner went to the shop, saying he wanted to buy some goods. The piece of silk before the Court were, among several others, lying in the shop. Complainant missed them immediately after prisoner left the shop. Prisoner was subsequently arrested with the goods in his possession and made over to the police. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WE hear that a Mahomadan residing in the Camp cut off the nose of a woman; he was arrested soon after, and is now in custody.—*Sind News.*

WE learn with pleasure that Colonel Scott, our newly appointed District Superintendent of Police, arrived by the mail train yesterday, and that he purposes taking over charge of his duties this day.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear that there are fourteen feet less water at present in the Kartrij reservoir than there were at this time last year. Rain is, therefore, earnestly looked for by all classes of the community. The wells and tanks in the camp and city are unusually low for this advanced period of the season.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that Dr. A. G. Fraser, Chairman of the Managing Committee, Poona City Municipality, and Messrs Treun, Luxmon Hurry Sinday, Bhow Munasram, Rao Bahadoor Visharungum Moodliar, Members of the same Committee, and Dr. Balcristna Chintoba, Health Officer to the City Municipality, proceeded on Friday morning last to inspect the Kartrij tank and the pits at Dunkowree. We are told that this inspection will result in something beneficial to the public.—*Ibid.*

THE PARSEE MURDERER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Achajee, was placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate, and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 6th instant caused the death of a Mahomedan woman named Ameena, aged about twenty-three years, in a brothel near Pinjrapole. The accused seemed to have conducted himself rationally while in charge of the constable who brought him from the jail yesterday morning, but on being placed in the dock before the Magistrate, he threw off his turban, looked wildly about, and began to spit on the court floor. He was signing, praying, whistling, laughing, and abusing the members of the police by turns. During the hearing of the case the prisoner appeared to remain quite indifferent to what was going on; he had his back turned towards the Magistrate. The keeper of the brothel, Jiwabai, woman, was examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry till Monday the 25th instant. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. The mother of the prisoner was present in court throughout the hearing of the case.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steamer Floro, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

THE BRIG FUTHE SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon via Negapatam.

THE BARQUE GABRI, 618 tons, Captain B. S. V. Allen, will sail to-day for Bushire with the original cargo from Batavia to be carried in the same botton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 15th) with a cargo of 12 packages skin, 164 bags grain, 1 case Sind work, 150 bales wool, 20 packages roots, and the following passengers:—Mr. Melville and servant, Mr. Vitters, Conductor Clenis, wife, and servant, Sub-Conductor Rust and servant, and nine deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. INDIA, 806 tons, Captain G. Dudero, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa (July 24th), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr. Boyts and a gentleman. From Suez—Mr. F. Abado and Mr. Pesco. From Aden—Mr. R. A. Khan and seven followers, and five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Genoa—34 cases woollens, 4 packages wearing apparel, 1 case coral, 27 cases tissues, 1 case papers, 7 casks and 737 cases wine, 2 casks cheese, 1 case stamp, 4 cases perfumery, 4 cases merchandise, 6 cases vermouth, 40 cases sardines, 1 case dry fruit, 15 cases butter, 75 cases corks, 6 cases champagne, 25 cases brandy, 1,049 packages and 6 casks spirit, 10 cases cognac, 4 packages stationery, 3 cases provisions, 1 case hardware, and 1 case minerals. From Livorno—87 packages marbles, 1 package pianoforte, 2,125 marble-stones, 1 cask wine, and 4 cases corals. From Naples—96 tiles, 7 cases goods, and 1 case wine. From Messina—1 case hardware and 3 casks wine. From Port Said—40 casks oil and 2 packages spirits. From Suez—37 packages roots. From Aden—49 packages aloes.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		August.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 39 m	4 1	Tuesday..... 19	2 24 m	4 7
9 2 a	1 9		3 39 a	1 1
10 24 m	4 9	Wednesday ... 20	3 25 m	5 0
10 0 a	2 4		4 29 a	1 11
10 59 m	5 2	Thursday 21	4 14 m	5 4
10 43 a	3 0		5 5 a	2 9
11 28 m	5 7	Friday 22	4 52 m	5 7
11 21 a	3 8		5 36 a	3 6
11 56 m	5 11	Saturday 23	5 27 m	5 10
11 54 a	4 0		6 5 a	4 0
.....	.....	Sunday 24	5 58 m	5 8
0 22	5 11		6 32 a	4 7
0 36 m	4 4	Monday..... 25	6 29 m	5 6
0 47 a	5 11		7 0 a	5 0

Moon—New, 23rd, 6h. 20m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—19TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Luxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk an Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

740-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Caderbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

376-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v Cawasjee Cooverjee—No appearance.

426-73—Sharpurjee and Thacurdas—Khakee Pudumsey v Mirza Abdool Latiff Khan—No appearance.

532-73—In person—Balcrisna Nuthoba v Gungabai, widow, —No appearance.

534-73—M B Barbhaya—Cursondas Govindjee v Antone Jono Nunes—No appearance.

539-73—Khunderao—Eshwuntrao Narayen and another v Ramjee Ashur and others—No appearance.

542-73—A Framjee—Eduljee Hormusjee Metta v Ramjee Hormusjee Metta—No appearance.

556-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dadabhoy Rustomjee v Parpia Nathu—No appearance.

FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

239-72—H. E. Hope—Bheewa Tanajee Nackwa v Gunnoo Gopaljee—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalacdina Khaifanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnanath—G J Mody (Part heard.)

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khaifanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gokuldas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner. (Part heard.)

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmai and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullee Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

178-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East v Byramjee Eduljee O—No appearance.

398-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Purdhan Premjee v Narronjee Heerjee—No appearance.

443-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mowlabux Nubbibux and another v Munjee Mahomed Poloy—No appearance.

490-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L B & M Bank, Limited v Tribhowundas Jugjeevundas—No appearance.

492-73—Jefferson and Payne—Ruttonsey Goculdas v Tricumdas Tooleydas—No appearance.

515-73—M H Khan—Caitano Luis Campos O v John Berretto and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

533-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Goodree bin Meherban Iranee v Golabdas Boochunndas and another—No appearance.

3 5-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Shamjee v Dayal Mathoora and another—No appearance.

541-73—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Juggonnath Pandoorung—No appearance.

SUMMARY SUIT.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Currim v Perozshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

266-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Annie Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

THE EXECUTION.

MANOCK OHORMJEE, a young Mussulman, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Green at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of Babajee Mahadoo, committed at Nowrojee Hill on the 3rd May last, will be executed this morning at the usual place in front of the County Jail. The jury recommended the culprit to mercy; the recommendation was communicated to Government; and it was supposed that a reprieve would be granted. The condemned man himself was in high hope owing to the long interval that had elapsed since the day of his conviction; and it was with astonishment that he heard the message carried him by the jail authorities that his death warrant had been received. Since that day he has greatly drooped in spirits and become despondent, and has occasionally refused to take food.

THE BOMBAY POONA ELEVEN v. SIXTEEN.

THE following is the score of the match which was played on Saturday:—

POONA ELEVEN.

		1st Innings.
C. A. W. Cameron, Esq...	ct Lockett, b Simmonds	0
W. A. Baker, Esq	ct Nicol, b Chitty	36
F. S. Hore, Esq	ct Simmonds, b Lockett	23
Lt. Coles, 15th N. I	ct Chitty, b Simmonds	4
Capt. Waudby	l b w, b Simmonds	46
T. H. Moore, Esq	b Read	10
Lt Boddam	ct Simmonds, b Read	0
C. E. Smyth, Esq	ct Chalmers, b Simmonds	3
Capt. Thornhill	hit wicket, b Read	0
Jas. Moore, Esq., ...	not out	12
Mr. Bigg	b. Simmonds	0
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	0
	Wi c Byes	18
	No Balls	0
		165

OTHER SIXTEEN.

		1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Lt. Bond	ct Thornhill, b Boddam	5	
Lt. Mayhew	b Boddam	0	
Gunner Dickett	ct Smyth, b Boddam	0	
C. Byrne, Esq	st Baker, b B ddam	5	
Lt. Foulger	l b w, b Fraser Hore	3	ct J. Moore, b Waudby... 5
Pte. Simmonds	ct Cameron, b Boddam	5	
A. Chalmers, Esq...	b Boddam	9	
J. Aspinwall, Esq...	b Boddam	5	
Read, Esq	run out	2	b Boddam..... 0
J. D. Nicol, Esq ...	b Waudby	5	
Pte. Chitty	ct Waudby b Boddam	0	ct Cameron b Fraser Hore ...14
Pte. Lockett	ct. Baker, b Boddam	4	
Pte. Hume	run out	3	
A. Moorhouse, Esq.	b Waudby	0	
Hardcastle, Esq. ...	not out	1	b Boddam 0
Cleugh, Esq	b Boddam	1	
	Byes	3	
	Leg Byes	2	
	Wide Balls	6	
	No Balls	0	
	Total.....	70	19

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

LAST Thursday evening the Lawyers and Bankers faced the World again, but they were too weak, and chiefly by some good runs by Read, the game went decidedly in favour of the World. Last night the struggle was renewed. The Yellows (Lawyers, &c.), although deprived of Murray's services, had two men more than the World had, and consequently a determined struggle took place all through the evening. The match may be said to have terminated in favour of the Yellows, inasmuch as they compelled their opponents to touch-down once and succeeded in obtaining a goal. Peile the Elder deserves great credit for the way he got that goal. He picked the ball well out of a scrimmage, and made a good run-in. He was caught by Read just on the goal posts, and here a tremendous "maul" in goal took place between Peile, Beyts (the elder), and McPherson. The three must have struggled together for at least five minutes, when at length Peile succeeded in touching the ball down. Peile the Younger kicked the goal, and performed the feat beautifully. "No side" was called after this. For the Yellows the two Peiles, Hart, H. Turner, Branson, and Boevey distinguished themselves; for the Reds, Read, Lushington, Chalmers, Hatch, and Hunter.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

A WELL-CONTESTED match was played by the members of this club on Saturday which ended in an easy and decided victory for the Reds. Play was commenced shortly after six, when the battalion of the Reds bore down all opposition on the part of the Blues. The Reds succeeded in getting four touch-downs, three of which were forced, and one by E. Walsh, nearly resulting in a goal. Conspicuous among the Reds were E Walsh and O'Shea, both of whom distinguished themselves by their kicks, Cockery for his runs, E. Cumming for his dribbling kicks, while Spillane, W. Cumming, Clarke, and Vining did good service for their sides (Blues). Shortly after half-time was called, the Blues, unable to contend against the powerful forces of the Reds, retired leaving the field of victory to their opponents.

THE PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.

The game is becoming so popular that we cannot resist bringing to notice the homage which is paid to it by a Parsee gentleman in the following letter:—

The match A to L (Reds) headed by Banaji and K to Z (Yellows) captained by Nusserwanji was played on Sunday last. It was evident that the Yellows were outnumbered by the Reds, but they did not give vent to their courage boldly came out to meet their enemies in the foot-ball field

belonging to Babhu Ram Dyal Sarkar, fell in with a terrible crash, while the place was being worked for screwing bales of jute-cuttings, burying a large number of work-people beneath the debris, of whom three men were killed instantly, and about twenty others were seriously injured. Another of the victims, Babu Surjj Kumar Datt, died shortly after admission into hospital. The general appearance and dilapidated-looking state of the building had led to the issuing of an order from a magistrate some time ago to discontinue its use for the purpose of a screw-house, but apparently without avail. Consequently the owner was taken before the Jute Commissioners to answer the charge of infringing the order.—*Englishman.*

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Regarding the case submitted to Government the other day by the Rev. Mr. Organe, on the burial of a child by its own father, we have been presented with the following particulars:—A Mrs. D'Sylva residing in Black Town, was not long ago taken prematurely in labour and delivered of a still-born child. The mother's life was spared, and the apothecary in attendance advised the immediate interment of the infant, as decomposition was proceeding very rapidly. To conceal the abortion in his own compound would have subjected the father to a Municipal posecution and a heavy penalty, and time would not admit of the formalities of a regular [illegible] being gone through to obtain the [illegible] Ministers of the burial ground. [illegible] moment [illegible] and the call for [illegible] great. [illegible] circumstances the [illegible] panied by [illegible] the Missionary [illegible] the sexton [illegible] the ground, [illegible] it over with [illegible] prayer read over [illegible]

WE have heard a [illegible] found calculated to [illegible] a little extra energy.

Mrs. Firth, a lady well-know[illegible] last Tuesday evening through Nun[illegible] Commander-in-Chief's house. It happ[illegible] no horsekeeper behind her carriage. A [illegible] silently approached, being no gentle[illegible] carriage, sprang up behind, and clutching the [illegible] nearly strangled here. Fortunately, an ayah in [illegible] rings raised an alarm, and Mrs. Firth managed to [illegible] herself from the ruffian's clutches. He then made off [illegible] before the coachman could descend and seize him.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

PAINFUL CASE OF SUICIDE.

IT is not long since we chronicled a sad event which took place in the district of Chintadrapettah that of the sudden death, under some whatstrange circumstances, of the European pensioner Hopwood. Now, we have to record the suicide by a young East Indian lad of the name of William Jervis. The young man was employed in the Perambore Railway Workshops where, after going through his routine of daily labour on Thursday last, he returned to his father's house. He happned on that day to get his salary for the past month, and, on handing it to his father, the latter found that a few rupees had already been spent by the son. The father expressed his displeasure, and William Jervis thereupon left the paternal roof and sought consolation in a family, for one of the female members of which he had conceived a deep attachment. The indignant father went to the house to which his son had gone, and, coming in contact with him, struck him on the face. The young man upon this declared his determination to destroy himself. This was no idle threat, for he immediately rushed out of the house and was followed by his inamorata, who endeavoured to dissuade him from carrying out his rash resolve, but, in spite of her earnest entreaties, the infatuated young man persisted in his purpose and running straight on to the Chintadrapettah bridge threw himself over the parapet into the Cooum. The sad event was reported to the police, and Mr. Upshon, the inspector, and and Mr. Diamond, the sergeant, were promptly on the spot and dragged the river up to one o'clock in the morning, but without any satisfactory result. The dragging of the river was resumed after daybreak yesterday morning, and it was not till about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon that the body was recovered by Police Constable Abboye. The inquest will take place this morning.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 16.

It was elicited at the inquest that the deceased was under the influence of drink when the events narrated occurred. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE Ameer lately received a letter, dated 10th July 1873, from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkestan, from Budukshan, by hand of a swift sowar, giving information about the fight which took place on that date in Budukshan. A copy of it, as well of those letters of 9th July 1873, received in Cabul on the 13th instant, mentioned in the Cabul Diary of 14th idem, together with copies of letters from Meer Sultan Moorad Khan of Kundooz and Meer Mahomed Shah Khan, to the address of the Naib, written from Rägh, which have been obtained from the Cabul Durbar, are annexed. The sowar states that on the night of the 10th July 1873 some elders of the city of Budukshan went out and joined with the rebels, but when, after being defeated they were brought as prisoners, the Naib caused them to be killed by sowars, and that the rebels who had run away desired to submit to the Naib and return to their homes. The Ameer has forwarded copies of all papers relating to these disturbances to his Envoy, Syed Noor Mahomed Shah. Baboo Khan, late Government farmer of Kunar, made some written engagements with present farmer Meerakhor Ali Mahomed Khan, and agreed to wait on the Ameer through him. He was, therefore, brought by the Meerakhor to the Ameer, and His Highness has placed him under surveillance in the house of the Mustowfee Hubeeboollah Khan, pending the settlement of the accounts of the Isse of Kunar.

The Ameer prefers mule batteries to horse and bullock artillery for mountain warfare, and has given stringent orders to the Commander-in-Chief for the preparation of a mule battery. His Highness had a wood mould prepared after the form of mule gun seen by him at Umballa, and he gave it to the gun manufacturers as a pattern. Ten barrelled Artillery guns are also in the course of preparation.

The Ameer has determined to go to-morrow to Pighman for the purpose of holding a review of the troops deputed to that place, and has intimated his wish that the British Agent should also accompany him. The Diary has therefore been closed to-day and is forwarded. At present the Ameer announces that he will remain at Pighman one day and one night only.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 10th July 1873, from the correspondent at Tashkurghan.

Six days ago the Naib Commander-in-Chief, Hafizoollah Khan, left for Budukshan with fifty sowars and fifty footmen. He has also taken one lakh of tungas from Mazar-i-Shureef and one lakh of tungas from Tashkurghan, for the distribution of pay to troops. It is reported that the troops who accompanied the Naib to Budukshan became displeased with him, and the latter therefore summoned Hafizoollah Khan.

On the 6th July Mirza Mahomed Tahir Khan proceeded from Mazar-i-Shureef to Bokhara in company with the Bokhara Envoy. It is reported that the Naib wishes to appoint Meer Mahomed Shah as Civil Governor, and Hafizoollah Khan as Commandant of Army in Budukshan.

Three days ago a sowar brought fifty cows with their calves from the bank of the river, and alleged that about three hundred families of the Kutghan tribe have gone away across the river with their sheep, &c., and had left these cows, &c., behind. This information has been sent to the Naib. Two Infantry regiments were sent to Budukshan three days ago. Information has just been received that the people of Budukshan fought against Naib Mahomed Alum Khan for full two hours; four hundred of them were killed and one thousand were taken prisoners, while three hundred of the Afghan troops were slain.

Abstract translation of letter (no date) from Sultan Moorad Khan to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan.

To-day, Monday, we were proceeding from Kharkash to Rägh with troops, when Mahomed Rahim Khan, sister's son of Meer Mahomed Shah, opposed us with his followers on the road. I was therefore obliged to order the troops to make preparations for a fight, though the enemy overnumbered us, and the fight which commenced at 8 A.M. lasted for about four hours, and by the help of God and the good fortune of the Ameer our troops became victorious. They went in pursuit of the enemy, opened their guns on them, killed many and brought a great number as prisoners; other rebels repulsed. The gunners did excellent service, and the officers of the army, such as Brigadiers, Colonels, &c., acted with great zeal and loyalty. Meer Mahomed Shah has been most useful in guiding the troops, and as he brought them by a level and cach road they experienced no difficulty. Two of his servants have been killed. The prisoners have been forwarded to you. The fight which occurred in the plain has been viewed by Abdool Hamid Khan, and he will relate it to you.

Abstract translation of letter (no date) from Meer Mahomed Shah to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan.

To-day, Tuesday, at 10 A.M., Sultan Moorad Khan arrived with troops and military officers at Yawan, in Killa Rägh. The foolish rebel, Mahomed Rahim Khan, after the conclusion of the fight, being afraid of our army and Artillery, and considering it dangerous to return to his fort, has taken flight towards Darwaz. Syeds and Moollas waited on Meer Sultan Moorad Khan, and congratulated him on this victory. They were much encouraged by his conciliatory observations. The people who have deserted their houses will receive re-assurance and will return to their homes in two or three days, after which we shall proceed to come to you. Information about all matters will be sent to you daily. Colonel Syed Ahmed went foremost, and, having taken possession of the fort, stationed some Jezailchees in it. Myself and Sultan Moorad Khan remained outside the fort with the other troops to assist him.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 9th July 1873 (or 13th Jumadi-ul-awul) from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to the Ameer.

Information about the conquest of Nakil and [illegible] submitted to Your Highness on the [illegible] by hand of my agent, Mirza [illegible]n, and I hope he must have [illegible]d com[illegible]fested these tidings. [illegible] in Killa Rägh [illegible]igh and Nakil, [illegible]wards Darwaz, [illegible] between Rägh [illegible] The people of [illegible] Jurm, Barak, [illegible]or nine thou[illegible]d to attack the [illegible] at Sharabak, [illegible] there is a river [illegible]l to construct a [illegible]ations to oppose [illegible]ved for[illegible]d. By [illegible]f your prosperity, [illegible]itions against these [illegible] all of them will be taken [illegible] camels were left by me [illegible]es and forty sowars were [illegible]bout five hundred sowars of [illegible]r the command of one Sufur [illegible] of these camels, and desired [illegible] people. Fifteen of the escort [illegible]er Afghan sowars [illegible]ng as to where the rebels will [illegible]wars and fought with them; [illegible]ere killed and two brought as [illegible]e others dispersed in several [illegible] In any direction they raise [illegible]eated and they lose their life [illegible] and want of prudence. My exhorta[illegible]s are of no avail to them. I have [illegible]dar Sultan Moorad Khan to leave two [illegible]Jezailchees and one hundred Afghan sowars in the Rägh Fort. And to bring all other troops to Barak to punish the rebels who have collected at that place in such manner that they may not attempt to revolt again. Your Highness can remain satisfied as regards the state of affairs and the conduct of the army in this country.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 16th July 1873, from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to the Ameer.

Yesterday I wrote to Your Highness that the people of Tangi Bala having collected have come to a place three *kos* from the fort of Faizabad, and that I would attack them to-day. The greatest part of our troops was at Rägh, and I had only eight companies of Infantry troops, two troops of a Cavalry regiment, and four Artillery guns at this place, when, at about half an hour before sunrise, about fifteen or sixteen thousand rebels, sowars, and footmen came against the city of Faizabad, and, after detailing one light Artillery gun and a company of Infantry to hold the gateway of the fort, I took the other troops with three guns under the command of Meer Roostum Khan Zabit-ood-dowla against the enemy. As the city is surrounded by a hill, the rebels commenced their attack from the east. Three companies of Hazara Infantry attacked them on the north with the aid of Colonel Timoor Shah Khan, and Hajee Astanakool, son of Naib Nazir, and defeated them. Ten or twelve persons were taken prisoners, and a few were killed.

The others went away and joined with their main body. The enemy were on the top of the hill and our troops were below it, and the fight continued from half an hour before sunrise to 11 A.M., when the Brigadier Atta Mahomed Khan, Syed Jafar Khan Badshah, son of Syed Hissam-ood-deen Badshah, with two companies of Infantry with red uniform, Colonel Timoor Shah Khan, with two companies of Hazara Infantry, Captain Shere Mahomed Khan, with one Hazara company of Infantry, Colonel Allabadad Khan, and Mahomed Ally Khan Beg Wakil-ood-dowla, with one troop of Cavalry, ascended the hill from different directions. To appreciate the height of the hill it should be seen. It is only through the help of God and Your Highness' good fortune that our troops got over the hill, and after a fight of one hour defeated the enemy, killed 1,500 of them, and brought in 1,000 prisoners. The bravery of the people of Budukshan is deserving of commendation, as they fought in such a resolute manner with our troops, but they are destitute of wisdom, and are mere barbarous hillmen, and have received such punishment for this revolt that they will remember it so long as they live, and will not attempt opposition again. A report will follow about the few of our troops who have been wounded.

WHY DON'T THE LADS ENLIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you and most of your readers must have heard or put the above question occasionally. If you will kindly let me tell my story, it will perhaps explain the matter. Last Wednesday I had the good fortune to be dining at the Junior United Service Club. There was a sprinkling of military guests, old friends of our host, but only just enough to give a pleasingly martial smack to the banquet. The general tone of the conversation was distinctly civilian. We discussed the Ministry and "Middlemarch." Three of our number had been lately to the Vaudeville Theatre, and were much pleased with a new play called "The School for Scandal;" indeed, two thought it quite as good as anything of Mr. Robertson's, though the third said (with a shake of his head) that the screen scene, though clever, was not up to Bernaud. From these æsthetic matters we gradually diverged to common-place conversation. I remarked that I was afraid the recruiting sergeant who had lately been pervading the streets of Chipping Ongar, in the county of Essex, had but wasted his own and the public time. "Yes," said a neighbour, "the prejudice against enlisting in our parts is very curious. When I was a young man, thirty years ago, the recruiting sergeant really had no occasion to exercise his blandishments, the youngsters ran after him instead of he after them." Yet the agricultural labourers' position is not much better now than it was then; while the private soldier's life is probably more improved than any other career in England. The conversation was then taken up by the military guests, and I listened to the many advantages that the private of 1873 enjoys, till I was half inclined to think of giving up the city and becoming a brave defender of my country. The invidious requirements of youth and activity choked my military ardour; but, seriously, as I walked home that evening, I did wonder very much how it was that Her Majesty had so much difficulty in finding decent young men to wear her uniform and eat her decidedly well-buttered bread. If you want to arrive at generals it is well perhaps to descend to particulars. England I cannot pretend to know, but Chipping Ongar, as a resident and small freeholder, I may pretend to know, and to the question why the recruiting sergeant is not successful in Chipping Ongar, I answer, "It's all along of Joe." You, Sir, doubtless know England, but Chipping Ongar may be beyond your ken; therefore, pray let me tell the story of "Joe," for, for aught I know, "Joes" may pervade the land. When I came to the said town of Chipping Ongar six years ago, as I occasionally wanted an old man to help the gardener, I found the said gardener in a chronic state of discontent because the lady who superintends my household persisted in engaging on those occasions a certain Joe, of whom the gardener said with much feeling, "He ain't a bad sort of fellur, Sir; sober and willing, and knows his place, but he's no use, for the poor chap han't a day's work in him." Alas, Sir, the complaint was too true. Poor "Joe" was, and is, a thoroughly sober, honest, decent, obliging, willing man, but physically he has not strength to do a day's work, and yet I am credibly informed that twenty years ago the poor fellow with all the good points I have mentioned had a strong vigorous body outside his clean and honourable soul. Some fifteen years ago Joe enlisted in the marines. After something under two years' service, while on duty turning or twisting one of the big guns—as a city man, I do not understand military matters and will not pretend to go into particulars, but the man has told me his story, and I believe him thoroughly truthful, and according to his story the accident was caused on service on duty, and by no laches or carelessness of his—the gun was tipped over upon him, and he was taken up a crushed man. He lay in the hospital for six months, and was then sent on board ship; but after a very short service there he was discharged as totally unfit for service, and sent back to Chipping Ongar—his expenses to that place being duly paid by Government. That is all Joe has got out of the country. Since then he has hung about his native place, living principally upon his widowed mother, a hard-working charwoman; he, poor fellow, hanging about the doors of the local tradesmen on the chance of being engaged for a day's work—that is, such light work as his shattered frame was equal to. Within the last six months my friend has had a wonderful lift in the social scale—he has got the place of odd man in a household where only a boy is wanted; the work is light but constant, and the pay that of a boy; but on the strength of it he has grown quite young and bucklike. Now, Sir, though I said a little way back his fare back to Chipping Ongar was all Joe had got out of his country, I do not at all think that that is all he has cost his country. I venture to think that pay and rations have been drawn in vain by many strapping recruiting sergeants for several miles round Chipping Ongar—thanks to the undeniable text supplied by Joe to the sermons of anxious mothers who are able triumphantly to point to "poor Joe" as he halts by with the remark, "Look at Joe, see what he is now; he used to be as strong, active, willing, steady young fellow as any in the Boothings, and nobody ever saw Joe the worse for beer. But, there! he would 'list, and see what comes of it." Sir, I have told my story, and I sign my name to show that I am prepared to endorse the whole of it. I do not think it a pretty one; in fact, I think it a very disgraceful one; but, such as it is, it will, I think, answer the question, "Why don't the lads enlist?"—Yours, &c.,

July 23. A. H. CURISTIE.

FATHER IGNATIUS AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE Rev. J. L. Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, appeared before Vice-Chancellor Malins this morning. An order was made directing him to appear in Court on Tuesday last, and to produce a youth named Todd, to whom Mr. Lyne was about to administer monastic vows against the wishes of his father. As he did not appear, the Vice-Chancellor made an order for the tipstaff of the court to go down to Mr. Lyne's establishment, to bring away the youth, and present him in court this morning at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the court was densely thronged.

On Father Ignatius appearing, his Honour asked him for an explanation of his conduct. He replied that nothing had been further from his mind than to act disrespectfully towards the court, but that he had been so "bullied" by various persons lately that he had made up his mind to obey nothing less than the authority of the court. If that authority had been represented, even by a policeman, he would have obeyed it. He was not made aware of the order till Tuesday night, when he hastened to obey it by coming to London.

The Vice-Chancellor said that Mr. Lyne had given a great deal of trouble and anxiety, besides which he had caused much expense by obliging the court to send down the serjeant-at-arms.

Father Ignatius—I did not believe the boy was a ward of court.

His Honour said it was his duty to believe what was told him by the officer of the court. He highly disapproved of Mr. Lyne's conduct in writing to the boy to induce him to enter his "house," though he knew at the time that the boy's father was entirely opposed to such a step. He then asked Mr. Lyne if any vows had actually been administered.

Mr. Lyne said that, in accordance with the boy's wishes, he had administered to him a vow to devote his life to God.

His honour said that this was a most improper course. It was, he believed, usual to allow six weeks before the taking of vows, but this time had been curtailed in the present case. He deprecated in the strongest terms the whole conduct of Mr. Lyne, and said that if repeated he would be committed to prison.

Mr. Lyne asked permission to say a few words as to his religious "convictions." These, however, his honour declined to hear, and on the application of Mr. Cotton, Q.C., made an order for the delivering up of the boy, who was in court.—*Globe*, July 25.

THE REPORT ON THE ZANZIBAR MAIL CONTRACT.

WE received yesterday the report of the Select Committee on the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar Mail Contracts. After recapitulating the circumstances of the negotiations between the Government and the steamship companies for establishing a line of mail steamers on the east coast of Africa, the committee remark that "throughout the negotiations the necessity of a ratification by Parliament of the contracts was never mentioned either by the Government or the companies; and although the rule respecting it was known to the parties, it does not appear to have had any practical influence upon the minds of any of them." The report of the committee proceeds to say:—

On a review of the history of these transactions the committee are of opinion that the attempt made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to turn to account the eagerness of the Union Company to obtain their proposed western contract was carried too far. The committee are of opinion that the fusion into one transaction of two contracts so essentially different in character as that for the West Coast postal service, maintained by postage charges borne by those residing in or connected with the colonies, and that for the East Coast service established primarily for political and philanthropic objects, and maintained by a subsidy or subsidies, was questionable in policy, and in the result unsatisfactory. The transaction was of a nature to produce the feeling, even if it had not actually the effect, that either colonial interests were surrendred to procure the East Coast service at a reduced subsidy, or that the subsidy was increased for the sake of cheapening the postal service of the West Coast. The evident anxiety of the Union Company to secure the western contract raises the presumption that it was, or had become, a very favourable one to the company, and it was due to western interests that some further attempt should have been made to obtain better terms on their behalf. The absence of such attempts was calculated to give an impression that the west service was, in a measure, sacrificed to the east. Mainly, in consequence of the fusion of the contracts, when the western was dropped the Government found themselves so committed to the company that they had to negotiate an eastern contract with their hands tied. They did not feel themselves at liberty to open negotiations for an eastern service with any other, and were, to some extent, hampered in their dealings with the Union Company.

The committee are of opinion that the minutes appended to mail contracts, and which, by the Standing Orders, should "set forth the grounds upon which the Lords of the Treasury have proceeded in authorising the contract," ought to be verified by some responsible Minister acquainted with those grounds before presentation to the House of Commons; that the contracts with the Union Company or the treasury Minutes appended to them, when first presented on 19th February, should have expressed that the one contract was entered into in dependence upon the other; and that sufficient steps were not adopted, either by the Imperial Government or by the Government of the Cape, to ascertain the feeling of the colonies in regard to the extension of the Union Company's lease of the postal service before the contract with regard to it was ratified by the Postmaster-General.

The committee are of opinion that no plea that the control of the House of Commons over mail contracts might be considered only as a dormant power, to be evoked in case of urgency, should be recognised. It must, however, be borne in mind that the immediate establishment of the service between Zanzibar and the Cape was considered by the Cabinet as one of peculiar importance, in view of the negotiations at the time in progress with the Sultan of Zanzibar. The committee, proceeding on the assumption that it is not the intention that the service should be interrupted, are of opinion that there is no ground to apprehend that were Parliament to decline to ratify the contract now before it for a service from the Cape to Zanzibar, there would not be found persons competent and willing to undertake it.

It must be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the time when he concluded the bargain for £26,000 a year for eight years, had altogether lost sight of the offer of British India Company to run from Zanzibar to the Cape for £16,315 for 10 years, so that he had not before him this estimate of another company by which to check that of the Union Company, and to assist in forming a judgment. It must also be remembered that the offers of £29,000 by the Union Company and £27,365 by the British India Company, were merely the first offers of the companies, and not the results of negotiation between the Post Office, the Treasury, and the companies, and were made before any competition existed for the eastern service, and that therefore even these cannot be considered as an absolute safe basis for judging of the market price for which the service could ultimately be obtained.

The committee are of opinion that the contract of 8th May should not be confirmed; but seeing that the Union Steamship Company has incurred expenses, and has for six months carried out a service, the terms of which they only accepted in consideration of other advantages, consider that before offering the service to a rival company, or putting it up to public tender, the Government should afford the Union Steamship Company the opportunity of electing to retain the service on fair and reasonable terms.—*Globe*, July 25.

CAPITAL JOKING.—A rather gloomy *bon mot*, which promises to be historical, marked the recent American trial of Miss Warton for the alleged poisoning of General Ketchum. 'A doctor should be able to give an opinion on disease without mistakes,' said the Attorney-General. 'He is as well able as a lawyer,' replied Dr. Warren. 'A doctor's mistake are buried six feet under ground,' said the lawyer. 'And a lawyer's are sometimes hung six feet above it,' replied the doctor.—*British Medical Journal.*

ETIQUETTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

AN ineradicable element of comedy mingled with the solemn constitutional proceedings of last evening in the House of Lords. The Duke of Richmond questioned the Duke of St. Albans upon a sentence which the latter was reported to have uttered at the Nottingham banquet; and the Marquis of Salisbury, "scenting the battle from afar," also lectured the offending Peer. In proposing the health of Her Majesty, on the occasion in question, His Grace of St. Albans had been represented as saying—"I may remind you that her earliest impressions on government were guided by the great Liberal leader of the day, Lord Melbourne, and she supposed never to have forgotten the principles and party of her teacher". It was this "dangerous" declaration which had moved the Duke of Richmond to rise in his place and call upon "the Captain of the Yoomen of the Guard" to explain a statement so displeasing to Conservative sensibilities. The fact which spoiled the otherwise imposing character of this demonstration was that the Duke of Richmond, and everybody else on the same side, knew beforehand what answer would be given, and were really doing far more political mischief by making a fuss about a passing indiscretion than the little *faux pas* itself could ever have wrought. No doubt the Duke of St. Albans should not have said what he did, and he should not have been so indiscreet as to repeat the offence last night when offering his explanation; for, even put as a gentle hypothesis, the attempt to represent Her Majesty as a Liberal politician was inconsistent with the existing rules of the Parliamentary game, and a sort of mild high treason against the Royal prerogative of being nothing at all in politics. Yet, if there was any mischief in this festive slip, the way to make it real and permanent was precisely that adopted by the Tory Peers last evening. Her Majesty's august independence was invaded far more seriously by those who provoked the discussion than by the injudicious sentence which nobody had regarded as more than a *lapsus linguæ*. Since everyone knew and felt this, the solemnity of the noble catechisers had an air of ponderous make-believe above it which marred the otherwise fine effect of "an evening with D'Israeli and Hallam." It would have been, indeed, a capital subject for debate in a School Union. Young orators might have fleshed the edge of their bright eloquence upon the sacro-sanctity of the Majesty of England, and the dire crime of imputing opinions of any sort to that abstract Royalty which we all obey. But the Duke of Richmond and Lord Salisbury delivered a solemn and pedantic constitutional lecture on the mishap. All the while they knew, however, that the display was merely a solemn sham to magnify the Duke of St. Alban's slip into an offence, and that similar things have been hinted, both before and after dinner, by Conservative speakers, without anybody on the Liberal side ever dreaming of giving a reply more serious than a quiet laugh. It is, we confess and allow, not less improper to use the Queen as a fighting piece on the political chess-board than it would be to leave her unemployed in the real game. But fine players do not generally smite an opponent with the chess-board for a little mistake, and by far the most foolish part of this "blunder all round" was contributed last evening by the emotional Tory Lords.

Meantime, there are three interesting facts to be noted in connection with this discussion. One is that, as a matter of course, Her Majesty—being extremely intelligent—has definite opinions; the second is, that the view to the contrary is entirely new to our Constitutional theory; and the third is, that this novelty was introduced by Liberalism, and is essentially a Liberal tenet, which the Tories adopt whenever they are out of power—a state of things that occasionally happens. We will not "stir the fire with a sword," as the old Greeks used to say, by dwelling upon the first of these three points; enough to repeat that our Gracious Sovereign is well known to be distinguished for her sympathy, enlightenment, and earnestness of faith as well as for many other feminine virtues. Let us, however, quit this topic, where every word, with whatever reverence spoken, risks infringement upon an august biography. The second point is fitter for discussion, and the challenge a denial of the fact that that in old days the Sovereign's personal bias was a hackneyed weapon of party. Who were the "King's friends" but ture-blue Tories, and what was all the history of the Catholic Emancipation Act but a long effort of the Eldons and Wellingtons to play the game to checkmate with the King? It is one of Her Majesty's chief distinctions that she has broken through a perilous tradition, and, all know who have read "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," she was encouraged to do so by the great Whig leader, Lord Melbourne himself. The more we English know the natural largeness and sympathy of our Sovereign's heart, the more we must respect the prudence which has enabled her to remain so faithfully aloof from the political arena, as to make Tories irritable when a Liberal Duke recalls that which Liberalism first taught.

Meanwhile, the eccentricity of the exhibition of yesterday evening must not not keep us from agreeing with the Duke of Richmond in his main premise, and criticising the indiscretion of the Duke of St. Albans. In our day the Sovereign of Britain must have no politics. There is no more valuable outcome of the long and slow growths of the British Constitution than this final development of majesty set above the changing passions of the hour. It did not arrive before the present reign, because it could not: events have led us to this high and salutary abstraction, which places the source of honour and the principal of authority beyond the sphere of envy and opposition. What the contrary and ancient condition was may be gleaned from the records of the "King's friends," or from that scene when the mob surged round Queen Anne's coach, crying "We hope your Majesty is for Dr. Sacheverell"! The majesty of England is now-a-days for nothing and for nobody but England, and, while we hail this happy change, and recognise it as the chief safe guard of Royalty, let due praise be awarded to that wise Prince whom philosophic culture led to recommend it with all the force of martial law. In the maintenance of this excellent habit of abstention lies the future security of the Monarchical principle; and if Tory Peers are so well converted to Liberal principles as to be wrathful at any infringment of so good a custom, we cheerfully hail their enlightenment. What we hope that it will always last, we hasten to concede to the whole inquisitors that two and two make four, that the earth moves round the sun, and that Her Majesty the Queen is neither a Tory nor a Liberal, but mistress of both, being Sovereign of the British people.—*Daily Telegraph.*

July 22.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE REPORTERS.

THE list of Irish grievances has received a new and formidable addition. Mr. Mitchell Henry complains that the speeches of himself and other Irish members in the House of Commons are imperfectly reported, and he in effect demands that the *Times* and other newspapers should increase their already unwieldy size. It appears to us that the remedy is easy. Let another journal be established for the special purpose of reporting Irish debates, and let those persons buy and read it who care to do so. It is, however, possible that Mr. Mitchell Henry may consider that speeches upon Irish question should be not only reported but read, and, if so, his complaint assumes a truly alarming character. It used to be said that one man can take a horse to water, but two men cannot make him drink; no doubt if the pure stream of Irish eloquence is offered to his lips, he ought to drink, but how is he to be made to do so? The only effectual remedy for Mr. Mitchell Henry's complaint would be a system of official reports which would be about as readable as the statute-book. There is already Hansard's publication, and it might be brought out weekly, or even daily, if only readers could be found for it; and it seems there is already a difficulty in this respect. But the idea of interfering with the discretion of newspapers, unless they are manifestly partial or corrupt, is idle. They choose those topics and that treatment of them which they think is popular, and they study to produce a commodity which will sell. The "systematic ill-treatment" of which Irish members complain must be imputed, not to the press, but to the people for whose information it reports debates. The Irish mind is fertile in invention, and the Irish tongue is prolific in expositions and if all that Irish members could say on Irish questions were reported there would be no end to it.

Mr. Mitchell Henry caused reporters to be excluded as the best means of enforcing accuracy in reports. The *Times* has been informed that during the absence of reporters he told the House that he never spoke in it "without feeling as if he were undergoing a painful operation." The House, if it spoke truly, would perhaps say that the feeling is mutual. It finds the class of members whom Mr. Mitchell Henry represents bores, and the House has not yet been so far reformed as to endure bores without resistance. The bores cannot of course compel any body to listen to them, but the mischief is that they displace better men. As it is, the time of the House, even with the best economy, is inadequate of the demands upon it, and much of that time is wasted. Among many talents with which nature has endowed Irishmen, the talent for brevity of speech is not the most conspicuous. We do not believe that Irish questions receive less than their fair share of attention in the House, but it is quite possible that there may exist an ignorant impatience of Irish eloquence. The reporters reflect only too faithfully the judgment of the House and of society. Mr. Mitchell Henry is sensible that "the views of Irish members are out of harmony with the mind of the House." But the House probably objects not so much to the views as to the way in which they are expressed. The great majority of the House would, like the nation which it represents, desire fair play for all sides, and full expression for all views, consistantly with remembering that the term of human life is limited. There are other complaints besides those of Ireland which sometimes obtain less attention than is expected and perhaps deserved. Mr. Charley has this week brought under review the ecclesiastical policy of Government in the Windward Islands, and he was twice threatened with a count out. Yet his clients doubtless consider that they have a substantial grievance, and they would be very angry if it were suggested that there are probably members of Parliament who do not know where the Windward Islands are. Irishmen are so successful as advocates in private causes that it is very unlikely that Irish interests are not adequately supported in Parliament. The general impression of English members probably is that they hear much on Irish affairs that is worth hearing, and much also that is not. But it seems to us that, if Ireland desires fuller reports of the speeches of Irish members, Ireland can obtain them. It would be quite possible for the staff of reporters to be recruited so as to supply whatever demand may exist for fuller reports of Irish speeches. But perhaps it would be desirable to make quite sure that the demand does exist before arrangements are made for the supply.

Mr. Mitchell Henry expresses the wish that reports of his speeches should be read in Ireland, and we think that this wish is reasonable. Indeed this form of the sentiment "Ireland for the Irish" commands our sympathy. We do not know what is the practice of the Irish newspapers as to reporting debates in Parliament, but we conceive that it is open to them to print as much of any speeches as they can sell. The English newspapers must be allowed to manage their reports on the same commercial principle, and we are sure that Mr. Mitchell Henry does not intend to ask for a reciprocity which would be all on one side. Indeed, when we come to examine his statement more closely, it appears that his complaint against the reporters was, not that his speech was not reported, but that it was not made. He rose, "amid noise and interruptions, which were not unusual," to state the views of some portion of the Irish people on the Judicature Bill, and he was so displeased at his reception, that next day, shortly after the sitting of the House, he caused strangers to withdraw. Thus he punished the reporters for what was apparently the fault of the House. We have thus far taken Mr. Mitchell Henry's own account of his speech and the report of it. But, on referring to the *Times*, we find a brief report of some remarks by him on the Judicature Bill which to us appear reasonable. We are tempted to ask what all this hubbub is about? It may be that reporters sometimes infer from the fact of a speech being interrupted that it is not worth reporting, and, as a general rule, this inference would be correct. At any rate they cannot be responsible for the unfortunate coincidence that a number of members should be in a hurry for their dinners at the precise moment that another member rises to address the House. Mr. Whalley, who followed Mr. Mitchell Henry, seems to desire that not only the speeches made, but the business done, in the House should be more fully and accurately reported. Of course, if the *Times* thought it worth while, it could print daily all the "votes and proceedings" of the House, but the *Times* does not. Its conductors know what the public can and will read, and endeavour to supply that. The reporters in Parliament are not the only class to which partiality is imputed. Suitors and counsel often complain that cases in courts of law are reported either very imperfectly or not at all. It must be owned that, if a case comes on in the afternoon, the reporters have a tendency towards discovering that the details of it are deficient in public interest. At no period of the day do reporters like the trouble of unravelling complicated facts and explaining technical arguments, and they have a well-founded belief that the trouble, if they incurred it, might not be very profitably bestowed. In truth, the whole business of journalism is conducted on the same principle that it is useless to place before the public that which the public cannot be induced to read. The systematic manner in which reports are given by the English newspaper is one of their chief merits. In such a paper as the *New York Herald* everything is sacrificed to effect, and, unless a speech in Court or Congress is susceptible of capital letters, it is not reported. The *Times*—we cannot say so much for the other journals, for their reports are too long for summaries, and too short for any other purpose—does its best to present a fair readable report of a night's proceedings in Parliament, and the work, considering how rapidly it is done, is wonderfully good. It behove members to treat the Press with consideration, for otherwise they might be liable to see their speeches reported as they actually were delivered, and that is a test which few orators could bear.

The existing arrangement for reporting debates has, like many other things in England, been created gradually and accidentally, and it probably works better than any system which might be theoretically more perfect would work. It is necessary to consider how small the reading power of the public is, and how many demands there are upon it. Many readers of the *Times* content themselves with its admirable summary of the debates, and are only tempted to read a few of the principal speeches in some great debate. Many more readers derive their ideas of politics almost entirely from leading articles, and the most valuable proposal that was ever made for legislation would with such readers have no chance until it could get into large type. It is curious that the reports of debates should be challenged as unfair to Ireland when Irishmen are numerous in the Reporters' Gallery. Mr. Whalley appears to discover in this circumstance another indication of that conspiracy of Roman Catholics against Protestantism which he is always watching and denouncing. We say appears, because Mr. Whalley was interrupted by the Speaker at the moment when he began to explain his view of the religious influences which operate in the Reporters' Gallery. He, however, quoted from a publication called the *Weekly Register*, which lately boasted that the metropolitan press is almost wholly under the control of Roman Catholics. The existence of the editor of this newspaper accounts for the existence of Mr. Whalley. We should fear that this influence, so far as it prevails, is ineradicable. Even if the House of Commons took the business of reporting into its own hands, as Mr. Mitchell Henry suggests as possible, the staff of reporters might, and probably would, still contain a large proportion of Irish Roman Catholics. A silly newspaper on one side might still pretend that the reports were influenced, and a weak gentleman on the other side might still believe it. The Irish as well as the English newspapers can now obtain summarized reports of debates by telegraph, and it is probable that as telegraphy improves these reports may become more full. But the first report which reaches Ireland of a debate will always necessarily be an abridgment, which must destroy the interest of the full report which arrives afterwards. However, if there are people in Ireland who desire to read complete reports of the speeches of Mr. Mitchell Henry, we think that means might be found to gratify them. Only we object, as readers of English newspapers, to be overwhelmed with matter which we cannot pretend to regard as more than moderately interesting.

If ever the proposal to establish an official system of reporting in Parliament is seriously made, there are several obvious and overwhelming reasons against it. In the first place, it would be a great waste of money. It is quite clear that the public does not want such reports, and all members who are worth listening to are already reported at sufficient length. Mr Gladstone's superfluous adjectives would in themselves be a considerable item in the account; and Irish eloquence, if what Mr. Mitchell Henry considers justice to Ireland, were done to it, would add enormously to the current expenses of Parliament. Then the presence of official reporters bound to report everything would be a great temptation to vain and silly members to waste time more than they do at present; and half the Session would be spent, as in the French Assembly, in grumbling about the accuracy of the reports. But the crowning objection is that what members want is, not merely to be reported, but to have their speeches read; and no human being could be found to wade through such an overwhelming mass of dreary and useless stuff as would be presented in a verbatim report of Parliamentary talk. The truth is that the importance of Parliament consists now mainly in what it does, rather than in what it says. Nobody there ever says anything that has not been said years before: and much better said, in the press. The opinion of Parliament, instead of being an initiatory stage, is only the final result of public opinion.—*Saturday Review.*

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